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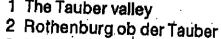
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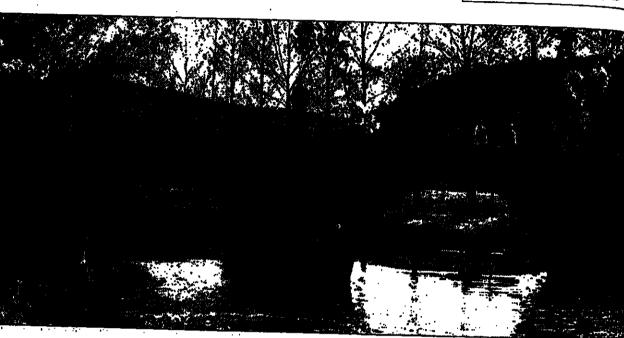




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# the German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

## Nato takes the initiative in bid to get arms talks going again

eference in Brussels with an apthe Soriet Union to return to Geresume the missile talks. In a called the Brussels Declaration. fered the East Bloc "comprehental dialogue and long-term coo-

z. 18 December 1983

will begin again, despite Soour. Delegates to the Nato ce in Brussels tried to make this

and see what the Kremlin's It is intent on taking the initia-

lep in this direction is the deciall Nato foreign ministers will opening of the Stockholm con-

ding measures and disac-

the American Secretary of Stute. who at one time was not by the idea, has agreed with

nce in Brussels could casievoted its attention to a single rand above the pact's internal

on limitation or reduction of

to send its delegations back to o Geneva conference tables as

ately it did not. Nato Foreign largely prompted by Bonn's trich Genscher, tried instead to point both to damestic opinion

Allantic alliance, they tried to clear, still hopes that talks will

te North Atlantic pact is not o see if and when the Krembin idy lo negotiate again.

pecially the United States, would My have preferred.

#### N THIS ISSUE

AFFAIRE look for Middle East ght with danger signs ining predictions come at the

Inemmesog nnog rolen

in an attempt to influence the process of reconsideration and reappraisal Moscow said was needed and it intended embarking on when it called off the Start talks.

One step in this direction is the Stockholm decision.

The ministers are to go to Stockholm regardless whether their East Bloc opposite numbers turn up. But it is hoped that Mr Ciromyko will not miss the op-

A further step is the Brussels Declaration, although compared with the ideas recently outlined by Herr Cienscher in a bylined article the declaration is extre-By and large it reiterates well-known

Nato arguments. The difference is that the language used is more urgent in tone, so much so as to amount to a virtual appeal.

Over and above nuclear weapons Nato's offer to the Warsaw Pact, covering the whole gamut of security policy. is "to cooperate with us to bring about a long-term, lasting, constructive and realistic relationship based on balance, moderation and reciprocity."

Herr Cienscher suggested outlining far-reaching prospects extending to all other sectors of political rapprochement between East and West.

Dearest work of art ever

war before turning up at Sotheby's.

Moscow's attention to the benefits of comprehensive economic cooperation with the West. This part of his proposals is mentioned in a solitary sentence in the declaration, and then only in extremely general terms. The term "economic uffuirs" does not occur at all in the declaration, so gaps in this respect could only be bridged in direct talks with the East. A third step was suggested by Belgium. A commis-

milar ideas would

probably gain an opportunity of submitting their views on the subject. However, in any assessment of this doubtless protracted deve-

lonment it must not be overlooked that the Americans in particular have had to rethink considerably before going as far as they have done. Herr Genscher is banking on further headway being made in this learning process. The appeal for moderation, instance, is clearly not aimed only at Moscow; not, at any rate, as Bonn and other European goalso aimed words as well as deeds. In this respect a number of men around and

behind President Reagan have seriously overdrawn America's account (and the West's). Let This 12th century German manuscript has latched £8,4m us assume that the (shout DM32.5m) at Sotheby's in London. The 228-page copy West wants seriousof the gospels, written for Henry the Lion of Saxony and Bava- ly to try, with some ris, has been bought with both public and private cash so it likelihoodof success, can be returned to Germany. The manuscript which now be- to make it clear to comes the most expensive in history, disappeared after the the Kremlin ...that (Phoro dost Soviet policy in 2



#### to how policy to- On the way to Brussels

ward the last is to Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (left) is amuhe developed. Bonn sed by American Secretary of State George Shuitz during a and other Nato go-vernments with si-for the Nato meeting. (Photo: dos) for the Nato meeting.

ments, runs counter to long-term Soviet

tempt it must at least do its best to lay a fresh groundwork for objective talks. Vilification or threats will rule out the pos-

So what is at stake is to call on both superpowers, in different sectors, in different ways and in different degrees of intensity, to exercise moderation.

At the same time they must also be persuaded in their mutual relations to reassign priority of politics over a predominantly military view of matters.

These are tasks that the Europeans might first and foremost be expected to perform, and a start was made in Brussels (not for the first time, incidentally). The Brussels Declaration is the most

readily apparent outcome of this endeayour, which is hampered by the Europeans' inability to arrive at a modicum

This common view might arguably oblige both Washington and Moscow to pay greater attention to European wishes, especially the desire for relaxation

But swift success, let alone a rethink or change of mind, need not be expect-

As both quantity and quality of armament increase with the arms race, so the risk of a nuclear "mishap" due to the element of human or technical error

Strengthening conventional defence Continued on page 5



#### ■ WORLD AFFAIRS

#### **EEC** summit posed too many problems

The 27th Common Market summit meeting ended in Athens in flasco. Intensive efforts by European Council chairman Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, failed to find a compromise on differences, especially between Britain and France. Greece, the host country, suggested a special conference to clarify outstanding issues, but the Ten failed to take up the proposal because no specific ideas were put forward for discussion.

he failure of the Athens EEC summit was a foregone conclusion. At the previous Stuttgart session of the European Council chaired by Bonn Chancellor Helmut Kohl in June the Common Market leaders clearly bit off more than they could chew,

They set themselves too demanding a task, left themselves with too little time and took the wrong run-up. Anyone who felt the outcome was a disappointment must have been labouring under a delusion.

None of the 10 European Community heads of government and their Foreign Ministers arrived in Athens with any great expectations.

Since July the Foreign Ministers had conferred in vain on seven occasions with the Community's Finance and

Agriculture Ministers
They failed to make headway toward a solution to the EEC's financial difficulties and the causes that lay behind

So instead of being able to deal with the broad outlines the heads of government had to get down to the nitty gritty themselves.

They dealt with gunrantee thresholds for surplus agricultural produce, per capita shares of EEC revenue and expenditure, and statistical factors such as coefficients and modulators.

"We were put to work at the level of a parliamentary committee," Chancellor Kohl afterwards admitted, "and it was too much for us."

The European Community has definitely reached a critical turning-point, and the Chancellor's comment to this effect refers to more than the material side of the EEC summit failure,

Doubts arose more than ever as to whether a community such as the EEC with its procedures of arriving at decisions can still be salvaged.

For years it has staggered from one failure to the next. Athens was by no means the first Common Market summit that failed to achieve results or to issue a final communiqué or declaration.

Prime Minister Papandreou, who chaired the summit, eventually refused to make the otherwise customary political declarations on burning international issues.

Given the EEC's inability to solve its own problems it would have been presumptuous, he felt, to express an opinion on the problems of others.

Declarations had been drafted on the Middle East, Lebanon and Central America and on the international economic situation.

not befit the Common Market to pass unanimously.

judgment on. The prepared statements were accordingly shelved.

What the EEC leaders discussed in Athens was complicated details, figures and formulas such as had previously been delegated to expert working parties by the Foreign and Finance Ministers.

The ball was now returned to the Common Market leaders' court.

In Stuttgart they had authorised wide-ranging negotiations on all problems connected with the package agreed on the European Community's financial troubles and further progress.

But the integration policy guidelines hurriedly put together in Stuttgart were clearly not enough. What was fed into the procedure from below failed to lead to wide-ranging negotiations.

The outcome was merely a bazaar, with everyone bargaining to the best of their ability and their own benefit. The summit was merely a superior bazaar.

So Athens was more than just a failure to reach agreement on the issues discussed. With taxpayers' money at stake it was dynamite.

The outcome of the Athens summit was a declaration of bankruptcy of the institutional system designed 26 years ago for six countries.

The system has since become stultified and is no longer capable of achieving what is possible in the 10-member

Enlargement of the community to 12 members seems bound to be a catastrophe unless it is used as an opportunity of thoroughly modernising and purging the procedural rut.

Carl A. Ehrhardt (Handelsblatt, 7 December 1983)

## Outlook for Middle East Christian Social Union, has warned the government could be heading the government could be heading the government Affairs Mifraught with danger signs and Chancellor Kohl should the control over what

One of many gloomy forecasts for the next year is that of a military clash between Syria and Israel, with no-one sure if it would remain a limited, local conflict.

The situation is all the more explosive now the raid by US Sixth Fleet aircraft on Syrian positions on the Lebanese border has been widely interpreted in the Middle East as the result of US-Israeli collusion.

Coming as it did shortly after Israeli Premier Yitzhak Shamir's visit to Washington, it was seen as the first outcome of secret agreements.

Israeli public opinion views with great reservation the closing of ranks by Washington and Jerusalem. Opposition spokesmen in particular are worried at the idea of strategic coordination.

What upset them is the idea that Israel is allowing itself to be taken into tow by Washington and is likely to embark on a course that is more in America's interest than in Israel's own.

Washington's main interest is in bolstering Lebanon as a bulwark against Soviet influence. Second, the US government would like to bring the marines home as soon as possible and in time for the US Presidential elections.

America needs Israel, especially the Israeli armed forces, if it is to achieve these targets. Israel is to speed up deve-

> ting the Syrian danger, of coor Syrians have more in mind that ting the territories taken over by

Gemayel.

The issue, as Damascus seed lext president of principle: whether Syria cate with Israel. The Syrians say it cate his behard you Weizsacker will succeed President Assad as the most take the Carstens to become the Federale of the rejectionist front has a kepublic's sixth president. ded in dissuading Jordan from his has been a foregone conclusion

but dismissed the idea.

Israelis arc.

order in Beirut.

by any means at its command be

up the pro-Western regime of

world and fought Yasser Arafalor the CDU/CSU, which has the absu-

Thus reinforced militarily, Dans Von Weizsäcker is the first president might well decide to wage wards and nominee who can be certain of Apretext could be found any day.

Israel in the embrace of Big Bad approval even by the strongest of positions, in this case the SPD.

America will find it hard state the SPD parliamentary leader Huns-Jublood-caked mire of Lebanon fact the Vogel said that it was important the blood caked mire of the state of

The German Tribut Editor-in-chief Olto Heinz Editor. Alexandr Marie Tiplic policy differences. English language sub-editor: Benon Bursil - Indian language sub-editor: Benon Bursil - Indian manager. Georgene Prodest.

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in all correspondence please quote you will number which appears on the wrapper, better take, above your address.

m Josef Strauss, the leader of the

How will Damascus results being ready to negotiate to the system of a crisis, and that is not withdrawing its forces from the by resorting to military action?

The enormous build-up of builds is not of level except when a governable with a side is a sign that Israel potential is not of admonishment that tion may not even be needed by the significant in motion.

In a similar situation Israel and hother way of phrasing the criticism along the lines of "attack is the hother way of phrasing the criticism fence." The Israeli military have the to say: when a government is dered a preventive strike this feet the say: when a government is dered a preventive strike this feet the say: when a government is dered a preventive strike this feet the say: when a government is dered a preventive strike this feet the say: when a government is dered a preventive strike this feet the say: when a government is dered a preventive strike this feet the say: when a government is dered a preventive strike this feet the say: when a government is dered a preventive strike this feet the say: when a government is dered the say: when a government is dered to say:

The Israeli public are not keep transs' remarks are reminiscent of idea and the country's economic transs' remarks are reminiscent of does not encourage it either. The tail the told the late Chancellor Ludwig are weary, Haaretz, the Tel Arin tard after a disastrous election defeat paper writes, characterising the ker is a time bomb ticking away on public feeling.

Would a military attack on Spin ardesk."

Israel's interest in any case? Pan Although Strauss did not go quite as cally, the Americans are keensa to the second think the second cally. rian withdrawal from Lebanooth rision he has given Chancellor Kohl Israelis are. Now that Menachem Begin and The first was over the nomination of

Sharon have quit the forefrom the Mayor Richard von Weizsacker political stage Israel has share second President Kurl Curstens. ambitions of intervening in Late CSU then simply said that it was domestic affairs and establishing the CDU to arrange the succession order in Default. a way that would sufeguard itself

This ambition has now been a that Kohl's obstacle course is thus ced by Washington, which is deen thaily being delineated.

by any means at its command is the knows now what is in store for

No-une in Jerusulem is under Weizsäcker set to become gart in 1920, comes from a long line of

part in the peuce process.

He has also prevented Egypt arman of the CDU, officially normalized being fully received back into the him.

of a confederation of Jordan and harmajority in the electoral college, has tine.

Damascus can count on a pome No other candidate has had better ally, the Soviet Union.

Between July and November 1922 specifications for the post: political except took delivery of 30,000 tons of Society experience and, above all, a dearms and military equipment may be to tolerance that transcends party and age groups...

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 8 December 1) President,

he SPD's decision not to nominate a Friedrich Remocke Verlag GmbH. 23 School leading to fits own underscores the 50-0-2000 Hamburg 78, Tel 22 85 1. Teles: 02-1031 matter straig and the matter of the matter

There were times when Helmut Kohl their thought about a different dide for fear that CDU and FDP wild lose the Berlin election without Websicker at the head of the Senz-

h speaks for Kohl and his party that by put the nation's good above party Alls in Berlin. Werner Neumann (Unbecker Machetehien, 29 November 1983)

**■ HOME AFFAIRS** 

#### Strauss sounds a warning over Lambsdorff affair

prove his worth - at the latest in the Berlin and North Rhine Westphalia elections next year.

Considering the way CDU and CSU have been treating each other since coming to power, this is almost an honorable stance.

Whether the Chancellor is in a position to accept the challenge will largely depend on the manner in which he settles the crisis over his Economic Affairs

Here the word "crisis" is appropriate. The discussion surrounding Count Lambsdorff is developing into an exposive brew that could severely limit the capacity of Kohl and Lambsdorff to make their own decisions.

Some CDU members have if only indirectly expressed doubts about Lambsdorff's ability.

When CDU general secretary Heiner Geissler said that Germany has fallen behind in technology and that this could pose a threat to its existence, he is unlikely to have meant to put all the blame on the former government. After all, the new government has been in office for a

Geissler did not directly attack ambsdorff, but he is trying to provide a safety valve for the growing ranks of the disaffected in the CDU/CSU.

Their view is that an effective Economic Affairs Minister is the best guarantee of af a sound economic policy.

How is one to interpret Geissler's statement that the CDU now wants to concentrate on economic policy of not as an admission that there is much lost ground to be recaptured?

The mere announcement of such intentions means that the CDU wants to draft a new economic policy concept either because Lambsdorff's policy is not clear or because it is not liked by the CDU.

This adds a third component to the already existing moral-political and legal components: an ability evaluation. This s hard on Lambsdorff because almost everybody in the CDU is handing out heavy praise for Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg.

Those who urge Lambsdorff to stay in office because sinister powers have done him an injustice are only superficially doing him a favour.

What they are actually doing is to force Lambsdorff to enter a dispute that he could not win even if his nerves were a lot stronger and his friends more numerous than he claims.

It is his backers who prove that the government would weather the attacks much more effectively if he resigned. The increasingly fierce dispute bet-

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 December 1983) Turbulent week, but all is not darkness

> he outlook is not all bleak despite a L turbulent week in the Bundestag. The European Community will muddle along in spite of the breakdown of the Athens Summit. And the budget just passed by the Bundestag is one of reco-

ween the parties and between the coalition and the judiciary is poisoning the

atmosphere. The irritability in dealing

with each other is affecting a govern-

ment that more than a year ago promi-

sed to bring about a political change or

Even the more favourable tones with

which Kohl must be credited are being

Though there is no sign of the go-

vernment crisis that Strauss seems to

think exists, the nation has been known

Klaus Drehei

drowned in the general cacophony.

to let itself get talked into a crisis.

at least improve the climate.

The victous circle of willy-nilly borrowing has been overcome even though experts know the country will continue to groun under a mountain of debt. This debt will make innovative investment almost impossible for the next 10 to 15

Both the Chancellor and the Finance Minister made this quite clear in the budget debate.

There was a clear warning that the nation is far from over the hump despite the silver lining.

ultreiertinnerbredtindomesuchand 984 reign affairs picture, it becomes apparent that the coalition's performance has been better than the mood.

The coalition still finds it difficult to sell itself. But charges by the SPD opposition that the Chancellor and his government have failed all along the line

are only ritual. Where should the political parties fight it out if not in the Bundestag? It is there that they must articulate their opposing political positions. And it is there that the elected representatives of the people have a right to voice their claims to leadership.

The budget debate provided an overail picture of Germany's domestic and foreign affairs. From the Opposition point of view, it was a squaring of accounts with the government.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's report on the Athens Summit was not encouraging. But in the subsequent debate he left no doubt as to who drafts the policy guidelines.

Naturally, every budget reflects a policy idea. Its statistics and nuances reflect the aims of the government. And it is exactly here that the government rerealed weaknesses.

What the public expects is a timetable that would show which problems will be solved by whom in the next three years. The government can chalk it up as a

success that business has declared 1983 the year of the turn for the better. ........

But there is still a wide gap between lip service and performance.

There are enormous tasks in social and economic policies (not to mention the European Community). But if the signs are anything to go by the "hot au-tumn" will be followed by a mild winter.

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welf,

#### Athens failure makes clear need for European integration

A fter the fiasco of the Athens summit Western European integration is

more urgently needed than ever. Many people in the Common Market countries would much rather run their own affairs without constant interference from their EEC partners. But European integration remains in-

dispensable. It must go ahead. The technology gap by which Europe trails behind the United States and Japan cannot be bridged without combined efforts and a large domestic sales

market as a base... No individual state can hold its own against the world powers of trade, monetary policy and commodity supplies. The Esta states are happy to nestle in the

EEC's lee, for instance. The swiftly growing need to influence US policy along European lines calls for concentrated effort in the Old World. So do relations with the neighbouring East

Cooperation at the EEC level brings benefits in dealings with the East, including intra-German rapprochement, with the GDR deriving benefit as an unofficial member of the Common Market.

The 10-member European Community, shortly due to number 12 membercountries, is nearing the limits of its ability to act.

It is no longer able to cope with national egoism. The Treaty of Rome envisaged majority decisions to deal with this problem, but in 1966 France stripped the EEC Commission in Brussels of power by scrapping majority voting.

All major decisions in the Common They were the subjects he felt it would Market have since had to be reached

There is no imperative need for the European Commission to take part in the process; no decision necessarily bears the hallmark of common European ideas.

Besides, the obligation to reach ununimous agreement leads to endiess delays and makes the Community incapuble of

Britain, Denmark, Greece and would-be member Spain are opposed to majority decisions by the Council of Ministers. Whether France is prepared to reconsider for the sake of progress

toward integration remains to be seen. It could happen if, for instance, European economic and welfare integration were to befollowed by technological and arms integration and swift progress

toward a European defence community. These are all ideas that have been under discussion for over a year in Paris as a morning gift to Europe by the French

Socialist government. A sound European Community is a vital interest for the divided German nation, the free majority of which needs a wider homeland. Popular emotion, including German

sentiment, could be rearoused for a Europe of social justice in which all men are brothers, starting with the West. The West would then provide a model for a peace order for Europe as a whole, It would also show that Europeans can. work and live in prosperity with the

Germans. That would lay the groundwork, and arguably already does, for the consent of all neighbouring countries that would later be needed to German unity.

Hermann Bohle

(Kleler Nachrichten, 12 December 1983)

Berlin Mayor Richard von Weizlarge majority in the presidential electoral college election in May. Weizsäcker, who was born in Stutt-

> Projectant theologians, jurists and poli-His grandfather, Carl von Weizsleker, was Prime Munister of Wurttemborg His brother, Carl briedrich, is a

> radquealidg bin, tanceydg trommong As the child of a diplomat, Richard van Weissacker went to school in Copenhagen and Berne. He graduated

from high school in Berlin. After university at Oxford and Gretuble (1937/38) he went into the Wehrmacht

At the end of the war he was a capain in the reserve Weizsücker completed his law studies after the war. He joined the Monnesmann company's legal department

and, in 1954, carned his doctorate in By 1958, when he left Mannesmann, he had riven to head of the economics

> department. Apart from his executive functions in industry and hanking. Weizsäcker has been involved in church affairs and politics from an early age.

> He has been member of the Protestant Church Executive Board since 1962 In 1964, he was elected honorary

> president of of the Kirchentug telanding conference of churches), a post he held until August 1978. He played a major role in bringing

> about the first Protestant-Catholic Church Conference in 1979. Weizsäcker joined the CDU in 1934 and has been a member of its national

executive since 1966. In the re-elections of 1973, 1975 and



Richard von Weizalicker ... everybody's choice. 1979 he won the largest majorities

1969. He was reclected in 1972, 1976 It was largely due to his work that the CDU/CSU, though it opposed the last Bloc Treaties, made their ratifica-

tion possible by absta

He was given second place on the

Rhineland-Palatinate state electoral

list and voted into the Bundestag in

Weizsäcker was a candidate for the Berlin mayoralty in 1979. But he was defeated by his Social Democratic opponent, Dietrich Stobbe. His party won the spring 1981 election and later that year the assembly

elected him mayor. After two years Opposition, his par ty entered a coalition with the FDP in March 1983. Von Weizsäcker is murried and has

three sons and a daughter. His hobbies are chess and mountaineering and his favourite authors are Shakespeare and Theodor Fontana. (Westdeutsche Allgemeine , 29 November 1983) ifferent points of view.

asylum report repeated of this difference in start-

N high commissioner for the problem of states and and and a second pour Hartling has expressed a diances, the quest for bulance and

in the Federal Republic. A visit with was up to the political parties

postponed because of the leak. Hear Reimann of the Berne Foreign

improvements in conditions in the there and transit countries for re-

Mr Hartling conferred in Bone Brin Germany - and that this had

Zimmermunn, Foreign Minister 6 and unrest. A bill that would have

scher and SPD leader Willy Brand. and defeated in Parliament.

The UN high commissioner, also metal and disasters" in the wake of the bers of the home affairs committed surface uprising and the "Prague

The Chancellor promised him has from Eastern Europe as what he

would continue to help fund the street "German speciality."

cy's work in spite of budget contain the said that there were barely any

he was due to make in September an atmosphere of tolerance.

that a confidential report by his up.

The report levelled massive of

The report has now been office

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published in Geneva. It recomme

plicants, Mr Hartling said. It was in

Chancellor Kohl, Interior Min

the Bundestag and the Bundestal

at the treatment of applicants for any

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france to the idea of popular sov-

he different views on foreign policy

Germany foreign policy was the

imiy rather than that of the state.

Continued from page 4

and Johann Pachernege of the

us interior Ministry pointed to the

hof Switzerland and Austria as class

mann said that there were 33,000

gesend almost a million forcioners

nic Germans arriving from Russia

and private charities, plus

#### MINORITY GROUPS

### No sign yet of mooted new Aliens Act

Bonn's aliens policy is based on three principles: to integrate foreign workers and their families who have lived for some time in Germany; to restrict the numbers of new migrants; and to encourage voluntary repatriation.

Legislation aimed at helping voluntary repatriation has been passed, but after all the hue and cry, it turned out to be a modest piece of law.

But it demonstrates the government's intention to do something. Nothing more ambitious was possible because of a lack of funds (included in the plan was a cash grant).

However, there is so far no sign of a new Aliens Act the Chancellor said was to have been drafted.

The Free Democrats, junior partner in the Bonn coalition, seem prepared to risk a head-on clash with Interior Minister Zimmermann on the age limit up to which children are to be allowed to join their parents in Germany.

Herr Zimmermann is determined to limit this right to six years as against the current limit of 16.

But Labour Minister Norbert Blum, unlike his Social Democratic predecessors, is not in favour of such a sweeping

Neither is Frau Funcke, the FDP's aliens affairs commissioner, who is often referred to by FDP leader and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher as the migrant workers' angei

to Herr Zimmermann's proposals, he seems unlikely to gain his point on this

Frau Funcke and the Free Democrats have an easier time of it now the 1982 figures have shown more foreign nationals to have left Germany than have

In 1982, for the first time since 1977, the net figure was an outflow: 111,600. It was the same story in the first quarter of 1983: 59,600 immigrants to 95,000 emigrés, or returnees.

. Aliens policy restrictions have made their mark on the figures, as has the general state of the economy.

This combination may have taken the immediate urgency out of the problem, but it is still far too early to give the all-

The net outflow is not certain to continue. The economy is picking up and job prospects for foreign workers are

The number of children affected by the Interior Minister's proposal to reduce the age limit can only be esti-

Turkish workers in the Federal Republic are estimated to have about 160,000 children aged between six and 16 back home in Turkey.

Several conditions must in any case be fulfilled before children can join their parents in Germany. Maybe 90,000 to 100,000 in this age group could do so as the law stands.

The true number, Frau Funcke's staff say, is more likely to be 40,000 to 50,000. About half the Turkish workers in Germany are seriously considering return-

They also claim the risk of a fresh wave of immigration resulting from a spate of Turkish weddings is fairly slight, existing restrictions being what

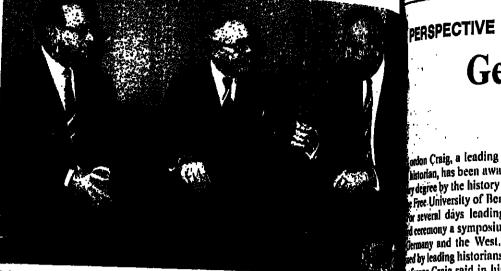
There is no doubt that a decision not to impose further restrictions on immigration, as favoured by the FDP, might be the lesser evil.

It would certainly be so in relation to the Turkish "invasion" forecast for after 1986 when, by the terms of Turkey's askish workers would be freely entitled for live and work anywhere in the Common

Herr Genscher and other Free Democrats have on several occasion conveyed the impression that Turkey would only be willing to forgo this right if Bonn didn't reduce the age limit for

Yet the terms of the association agreement dealing with freedom of domicile and employment are subject to inerpretation

Herr Genscher has been accused by both CDU/CSU politicians and trade union officials well-disposed toward his views on aliens policy, such as Slegfried Bleicher of the DGB national executive,



United Nations' refugees high commissioner Poul Hartling (centre) with Chart States that was the ways the Kohl (right) and interior Minister Zimmermann in Bonn.

of not having been energetic enough in his efforts to persuade the European Commission to amend these provisions. Apology over the Germans had entered modern my as a nation that viewed the state

History must weigh heavily on any German government. None can afford to create the impression of pursuing an inhuman aliens policy. Its international standing would plummet as a result.

Yet it would be asking too much of the Federal Republic to expect it to help solve the employment problems of other countries in addition to its own. On the home front the Bonn govern-

ment is bound to be measured by the yardstick of its success in dealing with iployment problems. It could well create even more difficulties for itself with its aliens policy.

Bonn is walking a tight-rope in this con-Difficult though the tight-rope walk may be, continued uncertainty over aliens policy is irresponsible, especially

It is time the various government departments agreed on a draft of a new Aliens Bill to be submitted to the Bonn

There must be an end to double standards in aliens policy.

It is true that children who come to Germany at a lute age have a harder time at school and find it harder to get a job, whereas children who arrive here aed six or below stand a much better chance of integration.

But those who want to stem the tide for labour market and demographic reasons ought to own up and stop relying on arguments that serve merely as ca-Rainer Nahrendorf (Handelsblatt, 7 December 1983)

Next year Bonn is to combined Poland now. But the influx from

All political parties in Home and Americans.
that refugees deserved to be treated in the first series against isolating remanner in keeping with human digart

(Hannovetsche Allgemeine, 8 December)

Foreign affairs were viewed as a matter for diplomats and career politicans. and not for the man in the street.

Germany, America: differing

approaches to politics

orden Craig, a leading US modern historian, has been awarded an ho-ydegree by the history department Free University of Berlin. Professor Craig contrasted this outr several days leading up to the look with the traditional American prineremony a symposium was held ciple of not allowing the United States emany and the West, It was aclto become mixed up in the dealings of d by leading historians.

ofessor Craig said in his lecture on Since the US Declaration of Independence foreign policy had been viewed as Germany, that over the years the an evil, and at one stage America was miries had arrived at fundamenproud of the idea US foreign policy consisted of not having a policy.

The balance-of-power system and international alliance policies were seen as something threatening. They were felt to be ominous from Adams to Woodrow Wilson, he said.

If America had pursued foreign policies, then they had been expected to be keeping with the will of the people, there by demonstrating the moral superiority of the American people over

In Ciermany this moral view of polities had been lacking, not to say rejected. In America the ideological factor had prompted one President after another to offer his fellow countrymen a fundamental moral justification of his

Thinking in terms of friend and foe, up to and including the division of the world into good and evil under President Reagan, had been the result, ....... war was seen as a breach of the law of common sense, appressors were seen as exil doces and their destruction as legi-

The traditional German view since Clausewitz, that was with mercly a courte numbers of politics by other means, was alien to Americans. For them wats had more in common with crusades

Against the background of this line argument Professor train explained American inflationist policy after the First World War as a reversion to longslanding tradition.

it had come about after President Wilson's idealistic expectations of Ametican insolvement in the first World

War had been let down by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

President Roosevelt had long followed this isolationist trend, and America entered the Second World War less as a result of realising how dangerous Hitler was for the world than on account of the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbour,

A typical point, as Craig saw it, was that the Americans under Roosevelt lacked a rational policy concept for postwar Germany and Europe.

It took their dispute with the Russians between 1947 and 1949 over Berlin and Germany to convince them of the need for a reorientation.

The result was that the United States for the first time in its history forged long-term ulliance links in pacts such as

German reunification had been of no importance to US foreign policy since Kennedy and Nixon.

Their policies of balance of power and quest for a modus vivendi with the Soviet Union were based on the unviolability of existing borders and renunciation of the use of force.

US policy was thus based on the division of Ciermany as a foundation of the modus vivendi sought with the Soviet

The reason for the change-over from this detente policy to a new ice age was, as Professor Crain saw it that sympladic tradutional suspicion of realpolitik and instaling with the balance of power.

But the reversion to traditional American attitudes had not changed US alliance policy inasmuch as America under President Reagan had strengthened Nato and the United States was continumg to shoulder its European responadadities

In his address in honour of Professor rang the president of the Free University, Protessor Reckelmann, recalled Craig's long-tunding ties with Berlin and the university.

He first thught at the Free University in 1462 when he was appointed to the Theador Heuss chair endowed by the Ford Foundation.



Gordon Craig (left) receives his honorary doctorate of philosophy from Projessor Dieter Hertz-Eichenrode at the Free University of Berlin. (Photo: Friedrich)

He was an honorary professor at the Free University and had remained loyal to Berlin throughout the years of campus unrest and university reform, Professor Heckelmann said.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 4 December 1983)

#### Nato initiative

Continued from page 1

capability is not going to make much fference in this respect. Ouite apart from the cost and the technical problems, nuclear weapons will still not be superfluous. The most that can be expected is that they will not need to be used at as early a stage of hostilities as

เเอริกัน: ซะรานes, แ would presuppose a Soviet attack.

That brings us full-circle, with views differing widely on whether a Soviet attack is at all conceivable and how it might be made less probable.

How much deterence is enough? And to what extent can co-operation with the Soviet leadership - any Soviet leadership - make renunciation once and for all of political and military expansion, at least in Europe, a palatable prospect?

View will long continue to differ on this point, but the nuclear risk is steadily increasing and the time available for arriving at a compromise is not unlimi-Hans Gorlach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzelger, 10 December 1983)

Nationalist and neutralist trends have been more active in Ciermany since the early 1980s, Cologne historian Audreas Hillgruber has fold a Berlin conference on Germany and the West. It was an international symposium of

historians hosted by the history department of the Free University of Berlin

This nationalist and neutralist revival. be termed irrational and incomprehen-

It must be seen as a reaction to US policy on Germany since 1945, he itgued in an interpretation of all-Getman trends in the GDR and nationalist tendencies in the Federal Republic.

He felt the United States had switched trom an offensive anti-Lau freedom policy to a policy of balance of power respecting US and Soviet interests and guided be the status que of division.

By virtue of the concept of a Western Germany as it emerged in 1946 and 1947 a kind of pact had been incorporated in the treaty in which the Western Allies had granted the Federal Republic of Germany its independence.

foreign policy

tern Allies had undertaken to advocate a similar to Bonn's and un integral member of the European Community.

Bloc was caught.

Bonn's treaties with the East Bloc countries and the Basic Treaty with the GDR were widely interpreted as reco-gnition of the division of Germany. They finally reduced to more scraps

of paper previous commitments and declarations, Hillgruber said.

It had since often been argued that the Germans had to renounce the right to self-determination because the balance of power in Europe was based on the division of Germany.

He said that the Germans' right to self-determination only applied to the territories they were allowed by the Allies to retain.

Territories east of the Oder-Neisse line that now formed part of Poland were not affected.

A clear statement of intent on this point, reunification of the Federal Republic, the GDR and Berlin, might play a part in taking Western policy on Germany out of a blind alley, he said. He called for greater commitment on the part of the United States in particular.

(Der Tagesapiegel, 4 December 1983)

he problem of refugees in Western Europe is not as great as people think, says Gilbert Jaeger, president

He told a meeting in Constance that recession and unemployment was fuel-ling hostility towards refugees. The hostility was aggravated because refugees and other foreigners tended to be lump-

The number of refugees coming into Western Europe was greatly exaggerated. In 1981, there were 600,000, or 0.14 per cent of the population.

Of these, 117,000 came to West Germany, 0.16 per cent of the population. Germany would receive about 20,000 asylum applications this year; or 0.03

per cent of the population. This meant that the number of refugees in Western Europe was low. The

real problem was in Asia and Africa. But there was disagreement from another delegate, Bernhard Happe, of Cologne. Speaking as a representative of Deutscher Städtetag, the standing conference of German cities, he said refugees Refugees 'just a small problem in Europe'

were posing a big problem for the muni-

pusing and other aid. Close to 100,000 refugees had to be accommodated in 1980. This, plus the foreigners already in the country, meant

there was a real problem. A Munich member of the Bundestag, Sieghard Rost (CSU), said that Germans did not differentiate between foreigners and refugees.

Displaced persons, refugees and repatriates were all lumped together. This worsened the problem.

Delegates, from Germany, Austria and Switzerland agreed that the most important areas of help were access to the job market, language, integration

social assistance. They deplored that fact that refugees are increasingly forced

schen Kirche in Deutschland (a Protestant Church organisation) and its counterparts in Austria and Switzerland.

The global number of refugees is estimated at between 10m and 15m. Most have found a permanent place to settle. Bundestag member Horst Jaunisch (SPD) stressed that Germany sheltered and integrated 14 million displaced persons and refugees after the war.

Germany also had 4.7 million forei-Continued on page 5

and orientation courses, housing and

The meeting was organised by the Diakonisches Hilfswerk der Evangeli-

Klaus Feldmann of the UN High Commission for Refugees in Geneva suggested that refugees from non-European countries come to Europe because help was not available in other countries

closer to home. Another delegate said ties dating back to the colonial era also contributed to

Next year Bonn is to continue Poland now. But the influx from \$2.2m, an increase of 20 per cent of mania had increased.

1983. Germany currently accounts the put this year's estimate for ethnic chans from Rumania at 17,400. The oblines here were essentially the same with refugees.

That makes the Federal Republic third-largest donor. Only the United third-largest donor. Only the United third were still between 260,000 and a million Germans in communist the same waiting to accommunist the same waiting the same w whits waiting to come.

The UN agency looks after 10 miles was a growing number of refugees, mainly in South-East As Germans coming with the reputri-

In the Federal Republic the last outlike more migrants.

or Federal states, spend DM700m a resultable more migrants.

on about 100,000 refugees in Germany.

Mr Hurtling said he was worded by the feat of unemployment lead to inditable growing misgivings about foreigns that anagonism.

in the industrialised countries.

The Federal Republic was exempted that the main elein that the right of asylum was indepleted in its constitution. His agency benefits improved integration of refuserfrom both cash and other assistant that leave the same of the sa from both cash and other assistant that larger said, was largely a matter from Bonn and the European Command the E

All political parties in Bonn agett The awareness

a in hostels was sounded. Werner Gutmann Shippaner Zeitung: 2 December (443)

## 'Change of line' in Washington

The Federal Republic and the Wesreunited Germany with a constitution

But the decoupling of the desire for detente and disarmament from the ori-Binally paramount aim of reunification had quickly prevailed in the West, especially in the United States.

This "pact" had been abandoned at the latest when President Kennedy assumed office. There was no longer any serious sign of US commitment on reu-

By means of his new Ostpolitik Chancellor Brandt had sought to ease the dilemms in which policy toward the East 18 December 1983 . ...

theory that the main culprit for the Adamage to German forests is not acid rain but ozone is becoming more widely accepted.

The suggestion was first made last year by the Institute for Emission Protection in Essen. But it was received with scepticism.

Damage to forests in Germany is increasing at an enormous rate. A report now says that 35 per cent of forest area is affected compared with eight per cent in 1982. Foresters say those figures are conservative.

Acid rain has been blamed by most people. But that is changing.

Professor Hans-Achim Gussone, of the Göttingen Forestry Experimental Station, says there is much about the damage that just cannot be explained.

A timber authority at Freiburg University, Professor Horst Courtois, says all the talk about acid rain is nonsense. He says a malignant fungus called fomus annosus is causing the damage.

Professor Otto Kandler, of Munich, believes the cause has yet to be discov-

Another forestry expert, Claus Schulte-Uebbing, blames microwaves.

The fact is that few are sure of anything. However Professor Heinrich Stratmann, head of the Emission Protection Institute believes in the ozone theo-

Last year, nobody could think of anything but acid rain, and one of its component parts, sulphur dioxide was blamed as the sole culprit - much to the annoyance of power station mun-

Then North Rhine-Westphalia's Labour and Social Affairs Minister, Frieduncing that a new major cultrit cubic metre of nir.

THE ENVIRONMENT

## Ozone at centre of a new theory about dying trees

Ozone came under further suspicion

when was found that most of the dam-

age was to the tree tops, where the grea-

The sun is a catalyst in the manufac-

ture of ozone, causing the reaction bet-

ween nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons.

Nitrogen oxides can form a diluted form

In this way, nitrogen oxides play a

major role in acid rain which, along with

SO2, is not freed from blame just be-

The damage increases progressively us

SO2 combines with ozone. Ozone cracks

the protective layer of leaves, paving the

Doctors involved in the SO2 discus-

sion have pointed to the clearly establi-

shed link between this toxic gas and

bronchial cancer in humans. So what

The Essen Institute can recognise the

cause of tree ailments by the symptoms:

SO2 leads to yellowish and brown tints.

Ozone creates little brown spots on

leaves and needles. Yellowing through-

out indicates a combination of culprits.

In the Fichtelgebirge range and in the

Black Forest, Institute scientists have

now found a new type of damage, trees

whose leaves are yellow underneath and

green on top. They cannot explain the

troubles trees also troubles people.

cause ozone is now the main culprit.

way for other toxic substances.

of acid that is wahsed into the soil by

test exposure to sunlight is.

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

#### Saarbrücker Zeitung

had been found by the Essen Institute:

The immediate reaction was that North Rhine-Westphalia simply wanted to remove any blame from coal and the

But today many scientists find the theory plausible.

Ozone, an oxidation agent, is formed by a reaction between nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons when exposed to strong sunlight. Professor Stratmann and his closest collaborator, Dr Prinz, realised that acid rain alone could not be at the root of the problem.

Trees they looked at in the Black Forest and which had been allegedly killed by acid rain had a rich growth of lichen. The lichen, which is sensitive to air

pollution, was thriving in sulphur dioxide (SO2) contaminated areas. Trees in lime soil, which should have

been particularly well protected, were dying. Yet down in the valley, where the SO2 concentration was particularly high, they were doing well.

The scientists also found that trees were dying near the Schauinsland data collection station where the SO2 concenhelm Farthmann, caused a sensation by tration was only 5 microgrammes per

Meteorological stations

all over the world

supplied the data arranged in sec-at-a-glance tables in these new reference

works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency

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tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, of

The ozone theory gets more support rom the fact that the sulphur dioxide content of rain has not risen since 1976. But the nitrogen oxide emission has risen some 70 per cent since 1966, primarily due to the increase in motor traffic.

The only plausible conclusion must be to drastically reduce the emission of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides.

In Germany, motor traffic accounts for about 45 per cent of the overall nitrogen oxide emission of 3,000 kilotons. Power stations and district heating plants account for 31 per cent.

It is technically possible to make exhaust fumes almost completely nontoxic.

German motor manufacturers use catalysis that are now standard for cars exported to the USA and Japan.

But they oppose Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann's deadline for the installation of catalysts in all new cars by I January 1986.

The industry argues that many engines depend on lead in petrol and that the use of the unleaded variety calls for new materials and different cylinder

The petrol-air mixture in the carburetor would have to be electronically con-

Oil companies will be able to provide enough lead-free petroi by 1986.

The question is, is there enough time left to save the forests?

Catalysis cannot be introduced from one day to the next. Neither can installations to remove SO2 from industrial smoke be bought off the peg. And the

investments needed are enormous. For instance, Saarbergwerke has to invest DM70m to increase the emission of desulphurised smoke of its Bexbach plant from 35 to 70 per cent.

It will take another DM100m to comply with new regulations that permit

stal countries have spent a week Hedin discussing the biology of nay be no substitute for drill, grast, personal experience or mondane means of acquiring

idists in various disciplines from

estimists are still keen to find out hrain comes by it. Maybe, they knowing how it is done will make

rdisciplinary research is gradual-Ming light on more and more of ious goings-on that make up

mory. High are also learning more and

was the feeling at the Berlin gua Dahlem workshop uttended kading psysiologists, psycholomologists, neurologists, geneti-mologists, ethologists and lin-

s countries and were invited to research finding an inter-discionly 400mg of SO2 per cubic rest level by the Scientific Research ation and the Berlin Senate.

verme from six European und

The company intends to set with that some kinds of bee know example and achieve the 40m chancy what plants they can rely dard before the 1988 government fracturat what time of the year? It The same will be done to the will the honey bee only finds the Ill power station where 50 perageit needs for food at any given

the smake will have 80 per control the year by seeking them out? It sulphur filtered out. ind out by trial and error: by Hexbach and Welher III this taghehard way.

already below permissible leak the questions can be asked and trogen oxide emissions.

North Rhine-Westphalia's see that own able to sing, the rehave to raise DM700m to add the have to learn from their elders.

power stations.

They reckon that the SO:

deadlines.

vill go up.

surface fauna and flora.

Power stations.

The company doubts which stated thology, as represented by suppliers will be able to kept 37 Nobel Prize-winners Kontad

deadlines. Sund Niklaas Tinbergen, emphanite power stations, which arm

us particularly bad pollutes the recent behaviourists, with refeequipped with wet desulphins to Paylov's dog, have argued that stallations worth DM2.5bn dog but unlimited amount of knowlack of experience with this in case acquired. Suitable stimuli

high-tech equipment.

The dry additives in use 19th spendulum now seems to be swintled toward the view that genetic lixperts expect the wet process to have influence on the ability of each species and in-

the lignite power stations in the them personally, a number of ne-Düsseklorf-Aachen triangle to the Berlin gathering said, down from the present 400,000 station lay in unveiling the year to 100,000 tons. Electrical at interaction between the genetic as and the environment in the The installation of these new learning.

ogies will have an effect on the black creainly are fascinating con-ket. Many new jobs will have to black a Linguists, for instance, are ted to convert old equipment in the development of human duce new purifying plants. The probability birds, not monkeys duce new purifying plants. The substandying birds, not monkeys are already working at capacity.

Environmentalists agree that he substands as the forest death have been for the for which song is not annate as possible. But there are no result their development. Earlier or that can be introduced from out of their development. Earlier or the next

Large scale fertilising, a sophist it is the same with children. If that has been made on occasion has the right time they have hit unsuitable because lime can dent the limity. Otherwise they have nou-

Another approach would be what which a window is opened by Another approximation will the Raman a window is opened by minister magnesium via the Raman a window is opened by needles.

Laboratory experiments have been shut shortly afterwards.

Positive But a laboratory is of the purpose of acquiring the pu

and a forest is another.

One hobby researcher has supported by you don't learn as a child you that the problem be tackled with the succeed in learning that that some scientists have all low to sing properly they six in the helplessness.

Rainer W. Harring sounds many of which (Saarbrücker Zeitung, 19 Norman)

**■ LEARNING** 

### A look into the mechanism of acquiring knowledge

They are lost, much like baby-talk. Babies too produce sounds they no longer need in adult speech.

The genes seem to work by selecting and suppressing whas hat been learnt or spontaneously acquired.

Observations such as and similar to these have led experts to conclude that the biological mechanism of learning is identical or at least closely related in man and animals.

The only difference is the greater extent to which the process is perfected among higher species.

What is more, the extent to which species and individuals adapt to their place in the scheme of things genetically determines the extent of their learning

They simply don't learn what they

don't need to know to cope with life. Revealing information in this context was provided by Professor Martin Lindauer, of Wurzburg, a student of Karlcon brisch, who deciphered the language of bees

Bees, like other animals, are capable of selective learning. In their quest for nectar, for instance, they make a note of the position of the Sun, Landanaks and flower colours

But they don't bother with any other characteristics of the landscape.

finds too learn only what they need to know, which is not to say that their genetic make-up, or that of other species, lacks greater potential.

This potential is suppressed, however, in relation to the species and its fiving

When bords breed with other of their species they must be able to recognise their own chicks individually to feed them unce they have left the next

Seagulls, which live in colonies, are past masters at recognising their young as soon as they have hatched.

Birds that breed on their own in contrust only get to know their young once they get out and about. They don't need to do so carlier

But once the young leave the nest they can still not fend for themselves, so their parents still have to look after them and need to be able to recognise them.

The three-toed gull, which nests on its own along cliffs, never gets to recognise its young. It doesn't need to. As soon as they leave the nest they can fend for

With some exceptions man too can he said as a rule only to learn what he

It is extremely important for people to recognise voices and language, Aachen neurolinguist Walter Huber told the conference.

But how does a child know what sounds are speech and what aren't? And how does it know when exposed to a confusion of languages which is its mothet tongue!

There can be no doubt, Huber said, that babies have an inherent speech recognition facility that serves the purpose of learning the mother tongue.

A computer would be overtaxed mathematically if it were required to decide from a diet of grammars and word sequences which language was which.

Cogenitate are naturally been to find out how and where in the brain the prowess of learning takes place and how, in the grid of billions of nerves cells, links between congenial and acquired knowledge are established

Discoveries are often owed to people part of whose brains have been put out

of action by accident or illness, such as a

Huber told the tale of patients who could no longer remember recent events but were perfectly aware of events two or more years earlier (before their ill-

They were able to learn how to solve certain intellectual tasks but unable to remember them the following day. On repetition they proved faster at solving them than newcomers, however,

Three inferences may be drawn. Their memories are intact. Their ability to retain what they have just learnt is damaged. The memory and the capacity for learning seem not to be located at the same point in the brain.

We must forget as a rule any idea that knowledge is stored in individual cells and specific areas of the brain, said Frankfurt brain specialist Professor

Individual items of knowledge, experience and memory of specific happenings are probably represented by identical neuron activity in a wide

array of cells. These cell patterns are probably arranged differently for each item of knowledge.

A fairly clear idea of how the shortterm memory works is already available. Specific carrier substances similar to hormones in the brain change the information count of excited nerve cells during the learning process.

The long-term memory seems to be a more complicated business.

Specific proteins have not yet been extracted from cell matter as knowledge storage facilities. So there would seem to he no more point in the old idea of students simply eating their prof before the exam to be sure of ton marks.

Yet proteins definitely play a key role. When the formation of proteins is imneded in nerve cells, Professor Lindauer explained, nothing more is allowed into the memory and nothing out of it.

Dieter Dietrich (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 21 November 1983)

ome properties of the brain, such as Occum learning abilities and special patterns of electrical activity, are genetically transmitted and hauded down in keeping with simple rules

Professor I reduch Vogel, a Henfelberg geneticist, made this point in a lecfore to the Neience Callege in West Her-

In the quest for genes that influenced cenain brain functions, he said, seentitle were still virtually at square size.

He began hy describing an expension he and his staff had carried mat in Herdelberg, where they had taught trade to laboratury inte-

They were saught to move oner to the other sulp of their aside to brough an electric elema after a right of one

Mice from various mains of intreeding got the bang of it at sarying agreeds Completeding and general analysis showed differences in fearning shilly to der bemannitted by a single ache

The scientists then backed for hischemical and morphological thanges that might account for the differences in learning will

Mice that were pour feathers, they discovered, had an above average number of synapses in a certain section of the hippocampus, a part of the brain associated with learning and the emotions

But the causal connections between ability to learn and the structural deffereace had yet to be established.

#### Scientists peep at how the intellect grows

In humans electric current in the brain, measured by electroencephalograph, are a fair guide to cerebral activi-

the electroencephalograms of different people are as distinctive as their handwilling. Characteristic patterns recur over long periods, Professor Yogel

He and his associates have accordingto looked into the hereditary character of electroencephalograms.

Prohes have shown that identical twins have extremely similar patterns of electrical activity in the brain, which reems to prove that the electmencephalogram is strongly determined by the

Lieutencephologram studies of children of various ages have shown distractive changes to accompany stages on the road to maturity.

intellectual ability develops along much the same lines. What is interesting in that although ages differ from child to child, they are identical in twins.

This too would seem to indicate that development is genetically controlled. Professor Vogel and his staff were surprised when they investigated the genetic inheritance of certain electroencephalogram patterns that are fairly un-

common among the general public. The alpha waves, or brain activity in a state of relaxation, are very meagre. This property is transmitted via a single gene, entirely in keeping with Mendel's rules.

Such a simple inheritance, which has since been shown to occur in connection with other infrequent electroencephalogram patterns, was not to be expected in. connection with such a complex phe-

No-one yet knows what mental properties occur in connection with these special EEG features, and that was the context in which criticism was voiced af-

What point was there in probing the genetics of electroencephalogram patterns when their relationship with mental functions was unknown?

Professor Vogel said there was no alternative as yet to investigating such eaily measurable and constant characteristics as the EEG,

The part played by the genetic makeup in mapping out brain functions could only be ascertained by dissecting the complex processes that went on in the brain into simple partial processes.

(Der Tagempiegel, 28 November 1983)





## Doctors hit out at prison conditions

#### Rölner Stadt-Ameiger

onditions in German prisons are so bad, says a group of doctors and lawyers, that an organisation has been founded to do something about it. Even prison warders admit that there

is a lot wrong with medical treatment of prisoners, says the group. One member of the new Joseph Neu-

berger Institute for Prison Medicine, prison doctor Annemarie Wiegand, related this story at a meeting in Bonn:

A woman prisoner in Berlin had been sent as a punishment to a cell known as the bunker for three days. The bunker had neither window nor running water. The toilet was a bucket and the bed was a mattress on a concrete platform.

Doctor Wiegand said the prisoner had been in poor health physically and psyr chologically. She had ordered her release from the cell.

The prisoner was taken instead to a solitary confinement cell where she tried to commit suicide.

Doctor Wiegand had complained to the prison authorities and had been told in a letter that there was no place in the prison service for doctors who concerned themselves too much about the fate of prisoners.

Delegates to the Bonn meeting were

"What matters is to exercise control over a branch of medicine that stinks to high heaven," said Cologne lawyer

Norbert Gatzweiler, one of the institute's founder members. Georg Greeven said that, varying

from state to state, some 60 per cent of the prison medical posts are left vacant. Greeven is the chairman of the German Bar Association's trial lawyer branch and also chairman of the new in-

stitute. The private practitioners prisons used instead of staff doctors were frequently unavailable, especially in emergencies.

Because of the acute shortage of doctors, he told the meeting non-doctors often medically examined prisoners.

It was often prison guards, many of whom knew less about medicine than a witchdoctor, who decided if prisoners

thout medical training were pressed into service in poorly equipped sickbays. Many sick prisoners did not report sick for fear of being "treated" in the sickbay. Some prison doctors protested against the conditions. Others put up with them as best they could Others, like Achim Mechler, the former head of the Bonn

prison hospital, quit. He is also a founder member of the institute.

Annemarie Wiegand used figures to show that prison conditions hav a negative psychological and physical effect on the inmates and that little effective action was taken when a prisoner fell ill.

In Berlin, 38 prisoners had been released on medical grounds between 1976 and 1980. During the same period, 17 died as a result of illness and 31 committed suicide

In North Rhine-Westphalia, 269 prisoners were released for medical reasons and 167 died.

Dr Wiegand: "Many people who are obviously physically unfit to serve a sen-

tence continue to be kept behind bars," The trial lawyers at the meeting said the annual suicide rate in prisons (14 per 10,000 prisoners) was 4.5 times the na-

tional average. This was unmatched in the Western world and compared with Britain's 5 per-

10,000 and Japan's 3 per 10,000. Only one German doctor attended the International Congress on Prison Medicine in Ottawa last October. He paid his

DM3.8m has been carmarked for the mobile teams on top of the city's And while Paris has long had a chair DM7.6 m budget for drug information for prison medicine, no university in this and therapy. country is even thinking of establishing

Team workers believe many of today's addicts would not have become uddic-The lawyers at the meeting agreed ted if their psycho-social problems had that the penal act that stipulated that been recognised in time. prisons must "ensure the physical and Adelheid Krämer, an anti-drug wormental well-being of prisoners" has little

ker with many years experience: "What bearing on the realities of day-to-day matters is to create conditions that will prevent drug abuse in the first place.

"We have a two-pronged strategy; we (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 23 November 1983) want to work with endangered young vi-



No. This is not a queue in an East Bloc country. It is in Munich, in the Federal Republic. The transitill in turmoil.

unsold bread from other shops, and loaves with faults. The price, at a mark for a kilo constitution with the price of between DM1.60 and DM4.50 a kilo.

#### West Berlin battles to halt the field girl whose red clothes stood out rising tide of heroin deaths with houses by storm, smashing

The number of deaths from heroin in West Berlin is likely to reach a record 90 by the end of the year.

West Berlin has 8,000 heroin addicts. Seventy two had died by late November. This is far worse than any other city in

boosted by counselling and information

drives and therapeutic measures carried

out not only in hospitals but also at

home, particularly in housing com-

In the whole of the Federal Republic 185 people died from heroin in the first six months of the year.

The West Berlin administration runs six mobile teams to try and recognise young people who might be at risk. The aim of the teams is prevention. The Berlin model has been in opera-

tion since 1978. Anti-drug police work beginners' bands from all page 10 be any surviviors. with its international cooperation is

sitors to youth recreation central

the and singing.

The 35 junior musicians and the san unusual tale about an extraordience aged between 14 and 15 yman. Schindler is not the stuff of shown the film "The Bes Described heroes are normally made, and he Clear Head," which triggers. discussion.

It is through this type of men is later did he feel outraged in his reational work that Ginther the of humanity.

the Steglitz borough mobile to the shamelessness of men born of his colleagues are trying to see the fine who had to write letters home."

THE THIRD REICH

#### Jewish sanctuary on board Oskar Schindler's Ark

be sight, Thomas Keneally writes in . e crucial scene of his novel about man industrialist in wartime was one that Oskar Schindler woman he was out riding with at ailed to grasp.

elegantly dressed industrialist belie were out riding in a park southern outskirts of Krakau. It th summer and they hended for a

they stopped for a rest and ted down into the ghetto, which was

hen were being escorted along the

s open and upending furniture and ases into the street.

want to provide still better the woman who had been shot to want to provide still better the window. An SS man put his juck-

In the past five years, its ston the neck of a young man on the teams have been on 19 missing the little girl saw it all happening bethree months and three year.

One example is a project was the round the next corner.

music workshop was organistic between the corner of the same to the same the round the next corner.

The professional root is the final solution of the Jew-

Two professional rock bank the station.

night Sensution" and the "Bank of German squads were under orker Band," devoted themselves because they knew there weren't
secondary school students at the beauty surviviors.

The drug problem was demanded a Schindler's Ark. An Australian between sessions with drums between sessions with drums between 1,300 Jews from cer-

motives were initially sciffsh, and

the youngsters and stop then the what made him shudder at the sight SS at work.

The team also organises deliberated by and films, one of them entire many and information provided by dler Jews who survived.

ien it won last year's Booker Prize (Suddentsche Zeitung 21 Nord Britain there were petty arguments whether it was more a documentary tlion than a novel. lact combines the advantages of

fiction and non-fiction: absolute incy and the art of great narrator k of making the indescribable and hensible describable and con

har Schindler was a Sudeten Gerwho in 1939 moved to Poland in wake of the Wehrmacht and set up lelware factory in Krakau.

was a production facility that was fed to be of importance for the war and business flourished beyond didest dreams. lext to no time he was a multimil-

lie. He enjoyed life in occupied ed to the full. He was a man about D-6100 Darmstag:
Federal Republic of German, well-dressed, had an eye for the on of the local Nazi officials. ecupied territories the Nazi offi-

cials led the corrupt lives of satraps while ordering Poles to be hanged for trying to smuggle a side of hom. Schindler had as little use for secon-

dary virtues as he had for political convictions. He committed adultery and neglected his wife and viewed his father with inexorable hatred. As a German spy he supplied infor-

mation for the build-up toward the invasion of Poland. He later wore a gold swastika in the lapel of his tailor-made Human kindness, compassion, hu-

mour and humanity were not what led him to save the lives of thousands of Jews who later praised him for these qualities.

Schindler's very immorality and character shortcomings were what enabled him to crack a system that defied morality of any kind.

He was engaged in a game with the devil and he won because he knew the rules. Concentration camp commanders felt he was one of their own.

They grinned knowingly and excused him his sensitivity in sending round his works fire brigade to douse down the freight waggons boiling in the sun.

They knew it would only be a matter of days before the jews in the waggons ended up in the gas chamber at Ausch-

What they didn't know was how magnunimous Schindler was and how he steadfastly defied the arithmetic of mass murder to ensure the survival of at least a handful of Jews in half-way tolerable

His friendliness and decency toward his Jowish forced labourers was doubt-

Michael Jovy, a German diplomat, has had a tree planted in his ho-

He was also awarded a medal and presented with a diploma in Rome, where he works at the German embassy. Dr Jovy has been German ambassador in a number of countries.

"We are gathered here to voice our esteem, our administration and our gratirude to a courageous German," the Isracli ambassador said at the ceremony.

Dr Jovy, 63, is the son of Michael Jovy, the Roman Catholic lord mayor of Cologne who died in 1931. As a teenager he helped persecuted Jews in Cologne and Bonn.

"I imagine I am the only German ambassador who has ever been in prison, he said. That was from 1939 to shortly before the end of the war.

He was a leader of an illegal youth group in Bonn (where the family moved after his father died) that had conferred with a group of German Jewish emigres in France in August 1938.

They decided to set up an illegal resistance organisation, to launch groups in the Reichsarbeitsdienst and the Wehrmacht and to found an aid association for persecuted Jews. Detailed reports on the Reichskris-

tallnacht in 1938, when the synagogues and Jewish shops and homes were sacked, were compiled and sent to clandestine addresses in Paris. Clothes, food and cash were collec-

ted for friends in France. As late as summer 1939 groups were formed at the



Oskar Schindler...played the SS at their own game,

less initially limited to the outlook of a capitalist entrepreneur who looked after the people who earned him his money.

Herr Direktor, as he was called, strictly abhorred the unproductive waste of know-how and skilled labour.

He only embarked on a course of resistance when the ill-treatment of Jews in the ghetto assumed the proportion of planned extermination, making logic out of madness. From then on, Schindler used his mo-

ney to prise Jews from the claws of the machinery of death.

He handed out enormous bribes. risked cold-blooded bluffs and engaged in during intrigues to establish in the middle of very hell a refuge the survivors described as heaven.

His factory was nominally a work camp attached to Plaszów concentration camp, but it was he who made the rules, not the SS. He risked life and limb, being arrested

three times by the Gestano. But on each occasion his excellent connections and the reputation he enjoyed at the Reich

Armaments Ministry tipped the scale in favour of his release

He even brought off a "miracle" that many surviving Schindler Jews felt proved he had mystical qualities.

As special SS squads scoured Poland to kill the last Jews before the Red Army marched in, Schindler moved his factory and staff to Moravia unscathed and quietly awaited the end of the war in Czechoslovakia.

For the women the journey seemed first as though it was destined to end in Auschwitz, "where the moral universe had not so much collapsed as been transformed into its opposite, like a black hole under pressure from all the eyil in the world."

If Schindler's Ark were just a novel it would be too incredible to withstand criticism. The man, his motives and his activities break the bounds of literary ima-

Keneally has merely done a rewrite of reality, retrieving it from the anonymous distance of the documentary. He extracts Schindler from the legends about him, making him even worthy of admi-

It is an extremely exciting book, frequently upsetting and dreadful, yet at times heartening, a light in the darkness of an era so chilling that merely to think about it is enough to make one abandon hope and courage.

The most moving scene in the book was for me when Schindler's Jews present him with a ring as a token of grati-

The gold came from a bridge one prissoner extracted from another's teeth; grimly joking that had it not been for Schindler it would have been melted down in a concentration camp.

A verse from the Tallund was engraved in the ring. "He who saves but a single life," it said, "saves the whole

Hendrik Bebber (Nürnberger Nachrichten, 3 December 1983)

#### Award recalls nour at Yad Vashem, the memorial to millions of Jewish dead, in Jerusulem. the courage of a German

Reichsurbeitsdienst camp on the West-

In December 1939 he and other members were arrested. In September 1941, after nearly two years' solitary internment, they were sentenced to long years

At Siegburg jail Jovy kept up his clandestine activity, making contact with a resistance group in Cologne. He was eventually seconded to a punishment squad on the Westwall.

political prisoner at the war's end, thanks to the testimony of Jewish officers of German extraction, and returned To save only a single human being is

to save the whole world, the medal he was presented with in Rome proclaims. in the peace and quiet of the Israeli

embassy in Rome the Nazi era was brought back to life by the ambassador's words. He said it was an honour and a special privilege to hand over the award as a token of his country's gratitude.

Dr Jovy's activities only came to light a couple of years ago, when an Israeli journalist came across details. Until then few people knew that other young Ger-



He was recognised by Americans as a Michael Jovy ... help for persecuted mans than the Scholl group had tried to

organise resistance to Hitler, it was said in Rome. Dr Jovy would prefer his own work to

be played down and more attention to be given to the activities of his group as a whole as an inspiration to young Germans today.

"My friends and I were pupils at the Beethoven Gymnesium in Bonn," he says. "I fail to understand why to this day there is not even a plaque to recall courageous former pupils such as Helmut Glessen who gave their lives in resisting the Nazis."
(Der Tagesspiegel, 30 November 1983)

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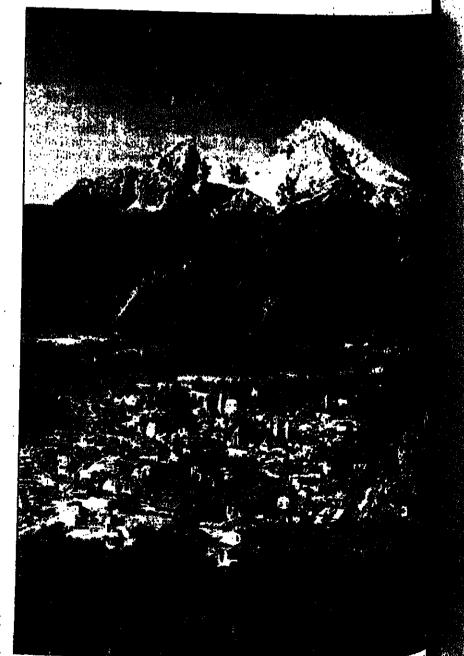


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